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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.	
09/977,859	10/15/2001	Katsuyoshi Fujita	5000-4964	3822	
7:	590 02/05/2003				
MORGAN & FINNEGAN, L.L.P.			EXAMINER		
345 Park Avenue New York, NY 10154		·	WYSZOMIERSI	WYSZOMIERSKI, GEORGE P	
•			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER	
	,		1742	4	
		•	DATE MAILED: 02/05/2003	P	

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

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	t	Applicati n N .	Applicant(s)			
) 		09/977,859	ISHIKURA ET AL.			
	Offic Acti n Summary	Examiner	Art Unit			
	<u> </u>	George P Wyszomierski	1742			
Period f	The MAILING DATE of this communication reply	ion appears on the cover shet with	the correspondence address			
THE - Exte after - If the - If NO - Failt - Any	HORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATE on sions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 or SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communicate period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) day to period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutor ure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, but the reply received by the Office later than three months after the ped patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).	FION.  CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply ation.  ys, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (3 y period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS  by statute, cause the application to become ABANI	be timely filed  0) days will be considered timely.  5 from the mailing date of this communication.  DONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).			
1)	Responsive to communication(s) filed of	on				
2a) <u></u>	This action is FINAL. 2b)	★ This action is non-final.				
3)	Since this application is in condition for closed in accordance with the practice					
Disposit	tion of Claims					
<b>4</b> )⊠	Claim(s) 1-20 is/are pending in the application.					
	4a) Of the above claim(s) 10 and 18 is/a	re withdrawn from consideration.				
	Claim(s) is/are allowed.					
	Claim(s) <u>1-9,11-17,19 and 20</u> is/are reje	cted.				
	Claim(s) is/are objected to.					
	Claim(s) are subject to restriction	and/or election requirement.				
	tion Papers  The specification is objected to by the Ex	vaminar				
,—	The specification is objected to by the Ex The drawing(s) filed on <u>24 January 2002</u>		d to by the Examiner			
10)	Applicant may not request that any objection					
11)	The proposed drawing correction filed on					
,	If approved, corrected drawings are require		•••			
12)	The oath or declaration is objected to by					
Priority :	under 35 U.S.C. §§ 119 and 120					
13)⊠	Acknowledgment is made of a claim for	foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 1	19(a)-(d) or (f).			
	All b) Some * c) None of:					
ŕ	1.⊠ Certified copies of the priority doc	uments have been received.				
	2. Certified copies of the priority doc	uments have been received in App	lication No			
* ;	<del></del>	ne priority documents have been renal Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)). r a list of the certified copies not rec				
	Acknowledgment is made of a claim for de	·				
8	a)  The translation of the foreign languated Acknowledgment is made of a claim for definition of the foreign languated.	nge provisional application has been	n received.			
Attachmer	nt(s)					
2) Notice	ce of References Cited (PTO-892) ce of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-9 rmation Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449) Paper	948) 5) Notice of Info	nmary (PTO-413) Paper No(s) rmal Patent Application (PTO-152)			
S. Patent and	Trademark Office					

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1. Restriction to one of the following inventions is required under 35 U.S.C. 121:

- I. Claims 1-9, 11-17, 19 and 20, drawn to a method, classified in class 75, subclass 352.
- II. Claims 10 and 18, drawn to a tank, classified in class 220, subclass 581.
- 2. The inventions are distinct, each from the other because:

Inventions I and II are related as process of making and product made. The inventions are distinct if either or both of the following can be shown: (1) that the process as claimed can be used to make other and materially different product or (2) that the product as claimed can be made by another and materially different process (MPEP § 806.05(f)). In the instant case the product as claimed can be made by a materially different process, i.e. a tank can be constructed which includes a hydrogen storage alloy lining made by an atomizing process.

Because these inventions are distinct for the reasons given above and have acquired a separate status in the art because of their different classification and recognized divergent subject matter, restriction for examination purposes as indicated is proper.

- During a telephone conversation with Steven Meyer, attorney of record, on January 31, 2003 a provisional election was made with oral traverse to prosecute the invention of Goup I, claims 1-9, 11-17, 19 and 20. Affirmation of this election must be made by applicant in replying to this Office action. Claims 10 and 18 are withdrawn from further consideration by the examiner, 37 CFR 1.142(b), as being drawn to a non-elected invention.
- 4. Applicant is reminded that upon the cancellation of claims to a non-elected invention, the inventorship must be amended in compliance with 37 CFR 1.48(b) if one or more of the currently named inventors is no longer an inventor of at least one claim remaining in the application. Any amendment of inventorship must be accompanied by a request under 37 CFR 1.48(b) and by the fee required under 37 CFR 1.17(i).

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5. Claim 4 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention. The term "relatively high-pressure and low temperature" is indefinite in the absence of any indication of what baseline value the pressure and temperature are relative to. For purposes of examination, any reference to pressure and temperature in the prior art will be considered to fully meet the claim limitations as presently drafted.

6. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless -

- (b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.
- 7. Claims 1-5, 11 and 20 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Fetcenko et al. (U.S. Patent 4,893,756).

Fetcenko discloses a process which includes introducing ingots of hydrogen storage alloy material into a reactor and comminuting this material into particles by introducing hydrogen gas into the reactor so that the hydrogen causes a volumetric expansion of the ingot until the ingot fractures into particles. The particles are then cooled, and utilized in a hydrogen storage electrochemical cell. See Ftcenko column 8, line 25 to column 9, line 45. Thus all aspects of the claimed invention are held to be fully met by Fetcenko et al.

- 8. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:
  - (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the

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invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

9. Claims 8, 9 and 12 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Fetcenko et al.

With regard to claims 8 and 9, Fetcenko indicates the importance of avoiding exposing the comminuted hydrogen storage alloy material to oxidizing conditions (see Fetcenko column 6, lines 8-11) and utilizes an argon gas purge to minimize contaminants as the material is transferred out of the reactor (see Fetcenko column 12, lines 7-13). Fetcenko does not specify employing a flat lid on the top of the final apparatus in which the hydrogen storage material will be used. However, the use of electrochemical cells of any configuration, including those having flat lids, would fall within the purview of the Fetcenko reference.

With regard to claim 12, the actual alloy used by Fetcenko comprises titanium and vanadium (see Fetcenko column 9, line 56). While Fetcenko does not disclose the crystalline structure of the prior art material, such a structure would be understood by one of ordinary skill in the art to be largely dependent upon the alloy composition. Because this may be the same in either the prior art or the claimed invention, no patentable distinction is seen in this aspect of the invention.

Consequently, a prima facie case of obviousness is established between the Fetcenko et al. disclosure and the invention as presently claimed.

10. Claims 6, 7, 14-17 and 19 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Fetcenko et al., as above, alone or in view of Leland (U.S. Patent 4,925,486).

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Fetcenko does not specify the use of a ball valve as required by the instant claims. However, this limitation is seen as largely describing an apparatus limitation upon the claimed process, and as such does not confer patentability upon an otherwise known process. Compare In re Sweeney (72 USPQ 501). As such, the claimed process is held to at best define an obvious variant of the known process as disclosed by Fetcenko et al. In any event, the Leland patent indicates the conventionality of employing a ball valve in a process which involves using hydrogen to comminute metallic alloys into particles; see Leland column 3, lines 52-54. Given this disclosure of Leland, the practice of the Fetcenko et al. process in an apparatus which includes a ball valve would have been considered an obvious expedient by one of ordinary skill in the art.

Claim 13 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over 11. Fetcenko et al. in view of either Wootton et al. (U.S. patent 4,576,640) or Sandrock et al. (U.S. Patent 4,839,085).

Fetcenko does not specify the precise ranges of pressure and temperature as recited in the instant claims. Both Wootton and Sandrock disclose alloy cracking processes using hydrogen at a temperature and pressure within the limitations of the instant claims; see Wootton example 2 or Sandrock column 5, lines 4-9. Given these disclosures of Wootton or Sandrock, it would have been well within the level of one of ordinary skill in the art to practice the Fetcenko et al. process at the pressures and temperatures as presently claimed.

The remainder of the art cited on the enclosed PTO-892 and 1449 forms is of interest. 12. This art is held to be no more relevant to the claimed invention than the art applied in the rejections, supra.

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13. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to George Wyszomierski whose telephone number is (703) 308-2531. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday thru Friday from 8:00 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. Eastern time.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Roy King, can be reached on (703) 308-1146. The fax phone number for this Group is (703) 872-9310 for all correspondence except for After Final amendments in which case the Fax number is (703) 872-9311. The Right fax number for this examiner is (703) 872-9039. Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the Group receptionist whose telephone number is (703) 308-0661.

GEORGE WYSZOMIERSKI PRIMARY EXAMINER

GPW February 3, 2003